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EXAMINER	
KHANNA, MADHU	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/536,668	NAKAJIMA, KAZUAKI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MADHU KHANNA	2451	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 May 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-12 and 16-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *16* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12 and 17-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *27 May 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to Amendment filed on 05/27/2009. Claims 13-15 were previously cancelled and claim 16 is withdrawn. Claims 5 and 11 have been amended. Claims 1-12 and 17-21 remain pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 05/27/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Specifically, it is argued that the applied references, Kobayaghi and Ohkado do teach all of the limitations as recited in independent claims 1, 7, 11 and 17.

Applicant argues that the applied references fail to disclose “a server provided with a means to transmit a detecting script… and an updating script”, as recited in claim 1, “means to receive a detecting script which detects an update to the web page" or to receive “an updating script which updates the web page”, as recited in claim 7, a server "transmitting to the first terminal a detecting script which detects an update to a web page and transmitting to said second terminal an updating script which updates a web page,” a terminal "receiving the detecting script sent from said server and causing this received detecting script to detect an update to a web page,” or a second terminal “receiving the updating script sent form the server”, as recited in claim 17 or “a means to transmit to a terminal a detecting script which detects an update to the web page and an updating script which updates the web page”, as recited in claim 11.

It is argued that the claimed invention uses a single server, which “transmits the detecting scripts and updating scripts directly to the terminals that display the web page

and to receive update information from the terminals" in contrast to the system of Kobayaghi, which modifies the pages with scripts and the modified web pages are then sent to the users browsers to be displayed. It is first noted that Applicant's argument regarding the *direct* transmission and reception of the scripts, from the server to the terminals, is not recited in the current claim language. In the Kobayaghi reference, the scripts embedded in the web page sent to the terminals, described in column 2 of the specification, perform the same functions of the claimed scripts. The scripts in the reference are sent to and received by the terminals, via the web page in which they are embedded. Therefore the terminals receive the scripts sent by the server. The broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification has been applied to argued claim limitations and the rejection is therefore maintained. Applicant is urged to amend claim language if the claim is not to be interpreted as noted above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 1-10, 17, 18, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayaghi et al. (US 6,950,852) in view of Ohkado et al. (US 2001/0016873).

Regarding claim 1, Kobayaghi teaches a system which enables real-time sharing of a web page being viewed on a plurality of terminals, comprising:

a server provided with a means to transmit (Embedder that embeds in each page a PageManager for controlling pages, column 2 lines 10-11) a detecting script which detects an update to the web page (PageController detects changes in a page element, column 2 lines 16-17) and an updating script which updates the web page (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20);

a means to transmit update information which notifies an update to a web page, such information being sent from a prescribed terminal, to other terminal which is displaying the same web page as said prescribed terminal (A PageController detects local changes to the following elements and remotely communicates them to a corresponding PageController so as to implement synchronization of pages, column 4 lines 6-9); and

terminals each provided with a receiving means to receive the detecting script and the updating script which are sent from said server (a browser loads an HTML page in which a PageManager is embedded, column 6 lines 4-5); a means to cause the received detecting script to detect an update to the web page being displayed and, if any, generate update information which notifies the result of the update and to transmit the resultant update information (PageController detects changes in a page element, communicates them to another machine by way of PageCommunicator, column 2 lines 16-18); and a means to cause the updating script to update the web page based on said

received update information (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 2, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 1, wherein

said server comprises

a means to transmit an update detecting script which detects an update to a part (element) provided on said web page (column 2 lines 14-17), an incorporating script which incorporates this update detecting script into the web page (column 2 lines 10-

11), and a part updating script which updates a part provided on the web page (column 2 lines 18-20); and

a means to transmit the part update information which notifies the update to the part provided on the web page, such information being sent from a prescribed terminal, to other terminals which are displaying the same web page as said prescribed terminal (column 4 lines 6-9); and

said terminals each comprises

a means to receive the detecting script and the updating script which are transmitted from said server (column 5 lines 45-50);

a means to cause the incorporating script to incorporate said update detecting script into the web page (column 6 lines 4-5), cause said update detecting script to detect an update to a part on said web page, and to transmit part update information which notifies the content of the update (column 2 lines 16-18); and

a means to cause said part updating script to update the part provided on the web page based on said received part update information (column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 3, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 2, wherein

an update to a part provided on said web page

is a scroll or resize of said web page or an update of a value in the entry form on said web page (column 2 lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 4, Ohkado teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 2, wherein

said server comprises

a storing means to store identification information, which identifies said terminals individually, in association with the update information and part update information sent from the individual terminals corresponding to the identification information [0117];

a means to cause said storing means to store said update information and part update information in association with the identification information of said terminals [0176];

a means to, when a prescribed terminal logs in using said identification information, retrieve from said storing means the update information and part update information associated with the same identification information as said login identification information [0167]; and

a means to first transmit said retrieved update information and then transmit said retrieved part update information to said prescribed terminal [0170].

Regarding claim 5, Ohkado teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 2, wherein said server comprises

a storing means to store identification information, which identifies said terminals individually, in association with the update information and part update information sent from the individual terminals corresponding to the identification information [0117];

a means to, when receiving a connection request which requests a connection from a prescribed terminal to other terminal, transmit said connection request to such other terminal [0164];

a means to, when receiving from said other terminal a notification that said other terminal is ready to respond to the connection request [0165], retrieve from said storing means the update information and part update information associated with the identification information of said prescribed terminal [0167]; and

a means to first transmit said retrieved update information and then transmit said retrieved part update information to said prescribed terminal [0170].

Regarding claim 6, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 1, wherein said server comprises

a means to transmit a pointer script which incorporates tags (<DIV>) for displaying a pointer to be shared on the web page between the terminals (column 6 lines 49-52) and which obtains the movement location for the pointer (column 6 lines 58-59), and a moving script which moves the pointer (column 6 lines 54-57); and

a means to transmit the location information which notifies the movement location for the pointer on the web page, such information being sent from the prescribed terminal, to other terminals which are displaying the same web page as said prescribed terminal (column 5 lines 50-54); and

said terminals (user machine) each comprises

a means to receive the pointer script and location information which are sent from said server (column 6 lines 4-5);

a means to cause said pointer script to incorporate the tags for sharing the pointer into the web page (column 5 lines 28-32), obtain the location of the pointer after movement (column 7 lines 13-15), and transmit to said server the location information which notifies the location thus obtained (column 6 lines 51-52); and

a means to cause said moving script to move the pointer on the web page based on said received location information (column 5 lines 33-34).

Regarding claim 7, Kobayaghi teaches a terminal of a real-time web sharing system which enables real-time sharing of a web page via a remote server, comprising:

a means to receive a detecting script which detects an update to the web page (A PageController detects changes in a page element, column 2 lines 16-17), an updating script which updates the web page (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20), and update information which notifies the update to the web page (communicates them to another machine by way of a Page Communicator, column 2 lines 17-18), all of these scripts being sent from a server (a Embedder that embeds in each page a PageManager for controlling pages, column 2 lines 10-11);

a means to cause said received detecting script to detect an update to the web page being displayed and, if any, generate update information which notifies the result of the update and to transmit the resultant update information (column 2 lines 16-18); and

a means to cause the updating script to update the web page based on the update information which has been received via said receiving means (column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 8, Kobayaghi teaches the terminal of a real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 7, wherein

said terminal comprises

a means to receive an update detecting script (column 3 lines 46-51) which detects an update to a part provided on said web page (column 2 lines 16-17), an incorporating script which incorporates this update detecting script into the web page (column 6 lines 4-5), and a part updating script which updates a part provided on the web page (column 2 lines 18-20), all of these scripts being sent from a server (column 2 lines 10-11);

a means to cause the incorporating script to incorporate said update detecting script into the web page (column 3 lines 58-59), cause said update detecting script to detect an update to a part on said web page (column 2 lines 16-17), and to generate and transmit part update information which notifies the content of the update (column 2 lines 17-18); and

a means to cause said part updating script to update the part provided on the web page based on said received part update information (column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 9, Kobayaghi teaches the terminal of a real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 8, wherein

an update to a part provided on said web page

is a scroll or resize of said web page or an update of a value in the entry form on said web page (column 2 lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 10, Kobayaghi teaches the terminal of a real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 8, wherein

said terminal comprises

a means to receive a pointer script, to be sent from said server (column 5 lines 45-49), which incorporates tags (<DIV>) for displaying a pointer to be shared on the web page between the terminals (column 5 lines 17-20) and which obtains the movement location for the pointer (column 6 lines 49-53), a moving script which moves the pointer (column 6 lines 58-60), and location information which notifies the movement location for the pointer on the web page (column 7 lines 13-15);

a means to cause said pointer script to incorporate the tags (<DIV>) for sharing the pointer into the web page (column 5 lines 23-27), obtain the location information for the pointer after movement (column 7 lines 13-15), and transmit the location information which notifies the location thus obtained (column 6 lines 47-48); and

a means to cause said moving script to move the pointer on the web page based on said received location information (column 7 lines 13-15).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 17, Kobayaghi teaches a method of sharing in real-time a web page being displayed on a first terminal and a second terminal via a remote server, comprising the steps of:

said server transmitting to the first terminal a detecting script which detects an update to a web page (A PageManager monitors a state of each page element in a page, column 2 lines 45-46) and transmitting to said second terminal an updating script which updates a web page (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20) (Embedder that embeds in each page a PageManager for controlling pages. The plural user machines to be shared comprise an existing Web browser capable of running Java and Script, and PageManager emebedded in each page, column 2 lines 10-14);

said first terminal receiving the detecting script and causing this received detecting script to detect an update to a web page (A PageController detects changes in a page element, column 2 lines 16-17);

said second terminal receiving the updating script (user machines to be shared comprise an existing Web browser capable of running Java and Script, and PageManager emebedded in each page, column 2 lines 12-14);

said first terminal, if said detecting script detects an update to a web page, generating and transmitting update information which notifies the result of the update (PageController detects changes in a page element, communicates them to another machine by way of a PageCommunicator, column 2 lines 16-18);

transmitting the update information sent from the first terminal to the second terminal (communicates them to another machine by way of a PageCommunicator, column 2 lines 16-18); and

said second terminal causing said received updating script to update the web page based on the update information (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide

centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 18, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing method as set forth in claim 17, comprising the steps of:

said server transmitting to the first terminal an update detecting script which detects an update to a part (element) provided on a web page (column 2 lines 14-17) and an incorporating script which incorporates this update detecting script into the web page (column 2 lines 10-11) and transmitting to the second terminal an updating script which updates a web page (column 2 lines 18-20);

said first terminal receiving the detecting script (column 5 lines 45-50) and incorporating script sent from said server (column 6 lines 4-5);

said second terminal receiving the updating script sent from said server (column 2 line 14);

said first terminal causing said received incorporating script to incorporate said update detecting script into said web page (column 6 lines 4-5);

said first terminal, if the update detecting script detects an update to said part provided on the web page, generating and transmitting part update information which notifies the content of this update (column 2 lines 16-18);

transmitting the part update information sent from said first terminal to the second terminal (column 2 lines 17-18); and

said second terminal causing said received updating script to update the part provided on the web page based on the part update information which has been sent (column 2 lines 18-20).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

Regarding claim 20, Ohkado teaches the real-time web sharing method as set forth in claim 17, comprising the steps of:

said first terminal (customer) detecting that a Connect button (call button) which calls said second terminal (agent) has been pressed [0159];

said first terminal (customer), when said Connect button is pressed, notifying said server a connection request which requests a connection with said second terminal (agent) [0164];

said server, when receiving the notification of the connection request from said first terminal, transmitting this notification to second terminal [0165];

said second terminal (agent), when receiving the notification of the connection request from said server, enabling a Respond button (log-on button) which responds to this connection request and detecting the pressing of said Respond button [0150];

said second terminal, when detecting the pressing of said Respond button, notifying said server that the terminal is ready to respond to the connection request [0154];

said server, when receiving the notification from said second terminal that the terminal is ready to respond to the connection request [0165], retrieving the update information and part update information associated with the identification information of said first terminal [0039];

said server first transmitting said retrieved update information and then transmitting said retrieved part update information [0040]; and

said second terminal first updating the web page and then updating the part on the web page, based on the update information and part update information, respectively, sent from said server [0041].

Regarding claim 21, Kobayaghi teaches the real-time web sharing method as set forth in claim 17, comprising the steps of:

said server transmitting a pointer script, which incorporates tags (<DIV>) for displaying a pointer to be shared (remote pointer) on the web page between the terminals (column 5 lines 23-27) and which obtains the movement location for the pointer, and a moving script which moves the pointer (column 5 lines 33-34);

said first terminal receiving the pointer script (column 6 lines 49-51);

said second terminal receiving the moving script (column 6 lines 51-52);

said first terminal causing said received pointer script to incorporate the tags (DIV) of the pointer to be shared between the terminals into said web page (column 6 lines 52-57);

said first terminal causing said pointer script to obtain the movement location for said pointer (column 6 lines 58-59) and transmit the location information thus obtained (column 2 lines 16-18);

forwarding the location information sent from said first terminal to said second terminal (column 4 lines 6-9); and

said second terminal causing said moving script to move the pointer being displayed on said web page, based on the location information sent (column 7 lines 13-15).

However, Kobayaghi does not explicitly disclose that the terminals communicate with each other through a server.

Ohkado teaches terminals communicate with each other through a server (when a change in the page is detected either in the customer browser or in the agent browser, the applet is activated, the changed page information is sent to an applet of the other party with which the collaboration is executed via a collaboration server, [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize the collaborating terminals communicating via a collaboration server in the system/method of Kobayaghi as suggested by Ohkado in order to provide centralized control and management of the communications. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because in doing so the system will perform more efficiently.

4. Claims 11 and 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohkado in view of Kobayaghi.

Regarding claim 11, Ohkado teaches a server of a system which enables sharing of a web page being viewed between a plurality of terminals in real-time, comprising:

a means to receive the update information which notifies an update to a web page, the update information being sent from a prescribed terminal (notifies the other party of a loading start state, [0177]);

a storing means to store identification information which identifies said prescribed terminal, in association with said received update information (session management table 210, [0167]);

a means to cause said storing means to store said identification information which identifies said prescribed terminal, in association with said update information (records the UAIs of the agent and the customer in the unused entry, [0167]) ;

a means to, when other terminal logs in using the identification information of said prescribed terminal, retrieve from said storing means the update information and part update information associated with the same identification information as said login identification information (when a page for instructing the log-on is displayed, an APPLET tag for embedding a page representative applet P exists in the page, and thus the applet P, communication related class and a tree manager 177 are acquired form the collaboration server 110, [0137]); and

a means to first transmit said retrieved update information to said other terminal (notifies the other party of a loading start state, [0177]).

However, Ohkado does not explicitly disclose a means to transmit to a terminal a detecting script which detects an update to the web page and an updating script which updates the web page or part update information.

Kobayaghi teaches a means to transmit (Embedder that embeds in each page a PageManager for controlling pages, column 2 lines 10-11) to a terminal a detecting script which detects an update to a web page (PageController detects changes in a page element, column 2 lines 16-17) and an updating script which updates the web

page (receives changes in a page of another computer and then reflects the same changes to own page element, column 2 lines 18-20); and

part update information which notifies an update to a part provided on a web page (column 2 lines 16-18); and

a means to transmit received part update information to said other terminal (column 2 lines 16-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize communicating the changes of elements in a web page in the system/method of Ohkado as suggested by Kobayaghi in order to reduce the amount of data that must be transmitted in order for the terminals to synchronize. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because only sending particular elements that change in a page would improve the use of bandwidth and resources.

Regarding claim 12, Ohkado teaches the server of a real-time web sharing system as set forth in claim 11, wherein said server comprises

a means to, when receiving a connection request which requests a connection from a prescribed terminal to other terminal, transmit said connection request to such other terminal [0115];

a means to, when receiving from said other terminal a notification that said other terminal is ready to respond to the connection request [0115], retrieve from said storing means the update information and part update information associated with the identification information of said prescribed terminal [0117]; and

a means to first transmit said retrieved update information to said prescribed terminal [0177].

However, although Ohkado teaches a change in a page [0009], Ohkado does not explicitly disclose part update information.

Kobayaghi teaches a means to transmit received part update information to said other terminal (column 2 lines 16-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to utilize communicating the changes of elements in a web page in the system/method of Ohkado as suggested by Kobayaghi in order to reduce the amount of data that must be transmitted in order for the terminals to synchronize. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because only sending particular elements that change in a page would improve the use of bandwidth and resources.

5. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayaghi-Ohkado in view of Kim et al. (US 2003/0105819).

Regarding claim 19, Ohkado teaches the real-time web sharing method as set forth in claim 18, comprising:

using a plurality of terminals [0004]; and

having the steps of:

said server storing the identification information of said first terminal in association with said received update information and part update information [0167];

said other terminal logging into said server using the same identification information as the identification information of said first terminal [0004];

said server retrieving the update information and part update information associated with the same identification information as the said login identification information [0167];

said server first transmitting said retrieved update information and then transmitting said retrieved part update information [0177];

and said other terminal first updating the web page and then updating the part on the web page, based on the update information and part update information [0041], respectively, sent from said server [0040].

However, Kobayaghi-Ohkado do not explicitly disclose a third terminal.

Kim teaches a third terminal (103, 104, and 105 of FIG. 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to recognize that a third terminal could be included in the system/method of Kobayaghi-Ohkado as suggested by Kim given the teaching of Kobayaghi-Ohkado that a plurality of terminals may collaborate. One would be motivated to combine these teachings because allowing for additional terminals to be incorporated in the system expands the possible uses for the system.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MADHU KHANNA whose telephone number is (571)270-3629. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:30-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 571-272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/M. K./
Examiner, Art Unit 2451
/Salad Abdullahi/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2457